BRITISH TOPICS.

TURKISH BARBARISM.

GORRIBLE ATROCITIES REPEATED IN BULGARIA-PRISONERS RELEASED AT THE INSTANCE OF MR. SCHUYLER-MR. DISRA LI'S EARLDOM-THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH-LITERARY NOTES. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Aug. 19.-The Lally News special commissioner in Bulgaria-whom it may be interesting so know is Mr. MacGahan-has sent home a few more brief dispatches which show that the barbarties are continuing with undiminished vigor, and that certainly as yet the representations which Mr. Dismeli would have us believe have been made on the subject to the Constantinople Government are without effect. These telegrams, which are dated from Philippopolis the 9th, 10th, and 11th, are, as a weekly paper says to-day, almost too horrible to read. Mr. MacGahan says the Turks are doing nothing to repress the Turkish population. The orders of the Pasha are disobeyed, and there are no means of compelling obedience. Cattle are stolen, villages pillaged, women violated and put to an ig neminious death every day. Children of both sexes are carried about the streets on bayonets. A bag full of human heads was emptied in front of the Italian Consul's house at Jambuli, and eaten by dogs. 'The country is desolated and the people starving. Can anything be imagined that is more horrible? The only sentence in the whole of the dispatches which one can read without sickening and disgust is one stating that owing to the strong pressure exercised by Mr. Schuyler orders have been given for the release of all prison ers except those of the first category, and accordingly 300 were released on the date of the telegram (Aug. 11). The report of Edip Effendi must have en nothing else than a tissue of falsehoods, as Mr. MacGahan's dispatches say it was. We shall probaby get, in due course and succession, first a denial, next a qualified admission, and finally a confirmation of all this from the Foreign Office. Sir Henry Elliot seems to be supporting the Turks at all hazards, and will not send home a word affecting them till he can keep it back no longer. Meanwhile the news from the seat of war still indicates that, though making a show of fighting, neither army is in a position to do so. The Montenegrins, however, have secured a success this week, and a rather important one, inasmuch as they killed and wounded some 8,000 Turks. They are not, however, strong enough in numbers to induce any hope that they will be able to follow up this victory. There are indications that peace is approaching-if no other, at least the very potent one of the exhaustion of the combatants. Whether that peace will be established on a perma

for their outrageous conduct in Bulgaria. Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage is now a fait accompli, for the official notice of the royal patent conferring his titles appeared in The Gazette last night. Her Majesty by this notice appears to grant "the dignity of a viscount and an earl of the United Kingdom unto the Right Hen. Benjamin Disraeli, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Hughenden of Hughenden, in the County of Buckingham, and Earl of Beaconsfield of Beaconsfield, in the said county." The Athenaum has been industriously searching Mr. Disraeli's novels for a point bearing on his elevation, and it has discovered from a passage in the "Young Duke" that Mr. Disraeli contemplated the movement nearly half a century ugo. Disraeli is, however," says The Athenaum, " one of those, of whom Prince Bismarck is another, whose frankness in declaring their intentions is often so emphatic that people at the time find it difficult to believe in the sincerity of their utterance." The passage which The Athenaum quotes is certainly a very remarkable one. It is to be found in Chapter 6 of Book 5 of the "Young Duke," and, as The Athenaum points out, it does not come from behind the mask of one of the characters in the novel, but from the author in his own person while criticising the craters of the day. The author says:

neut basis remains to be seen, as also whether any

and what retribution will be demanded of the Turks

One thing is clear, that a man may speak very well in the House of Commons and fail very completely in the House of Lords. There are two distinct styles requisite. I intend in the course of my career, if I have time, to give a specimen of both. In the Lower House "Don Juan" may perhaps, be our model; in the Upper House, "Paradisc Lost."

What could Mr. Disraeli mean by the phrase, intend, if I have time, to give specimens of both." As The Athenaum says, its audacity approaches sublimity. The comments of the Press generally on the event have been favorable to Mr. Disraeli. All have admitted their admiration for his talents and the brilliant success of his political life. Most of the journals have hailed in the Earldom of Beaconsfield a dignified and fitting crown to the labors of Benjaopinion as to the effects of this elevation on the future prospects of his party, they have at least asserted that the recipient was worthy of the honor. But to-day The Spectator has been original. It never has been a very ardent friend of Mr. Disraeli, but not a few of even The Spectator's readers will be a little surprised to-day when they read its assertion that "Mr. Disraeli has moral and intellectual defects of the gravest kind-such defects that his permanent removal from power would be a cause of thankfulness alike to Great Britain and the world. They may be more disposed to agree with The Spectator, however, when it goes on to say that ne is not of the poor stamp of men to whom a peerage is a

After a lapse of several years the Queen has been to Edinburgh on a State visit, and you may almost assume that the object of the visit was something in connection with the Prince Consort, for on any other errand the citizens of Edinburgh would be as httle likely to see her as the citizens of London. "Her Majesty does not go to public entertainments," wrote he secretary a short time ago to the Lord Mayor of London. This statement is almost remarkably accurate, for unless the occasion has some bearing on her beloved consort," it takes a great deal to induce Her Majesty to depart from the even tener of her way and her periodical visits to Balmoral and the Isle of Wight. Only get up a Prince Consort memorial, however, she is sure to come. I really believe if you were to erect a statue or establish in any way a memorial of Prince Albert in New-York, you would have little difficulty in inducing Queen Victoria to come among you to inaugurate it. I only hope the Scotch capital has not disfigured its natural beauty with any such gingerbread ornament as that set up in Hyde Park, and if not, there will be nothing to regret about the whole affair. The ceremony was very simple, the people enthusiastic, and the officials The statue is set up in Charlotte-square, one of the aristocratic quarters of the city, and thither poured on Thursday a good many of the votaries of fashion who have for the time being left London. The Lord Provost and the Corporation of Edinburgh were present in full array, and the ceremony, though necessarily simple, was made to look as imposing as possible. Balmoral Castle has, however, greater attraction than Holyrood Palace, and Queen Victoria was out of Edinburgh as quick ly as she could get away. I wonder if this is the last of the monuments to "Albert the Good," or, as the profane have recently ruthlessly called him, finding their excuse in his gilded effigy in Hyde Park, " Albert the Gilt."

Richard Banner Oakley, whose new system of co operative banking collapsed toward the end of last year, has just received a sentence of five years' penal vitude at the hands of the Recorder of London. He was the man who, taking up the theory of the norous profits made by the joint stock banks, and adroitly daugling this in the eyes of the more susceptible section of the public, contrived to induce a large number to believe that he could pay interest on deposits at the rate of 18 per cent. As a matter of fact he did pay this interest till persons egan to find a difficulty in withdrawing their de-This produced a run on the bank and a corresponding falling off of deposits, which was glossed ever by the issue of a false balance sheet and a

there are sure to be in any great financial swindle. but in the present case any pity one might be tempted to feel for the victims is very much nullified by the fact that the depositors in his precions bank were caught with the bait of an offer of " 18 per cent," and, therefore, to some extent, victims of their own folly. The sentence is a wholesome one, and one which is haded as an important stride in the cause of commercial morality, which just now is at a rather lowebb here. One cannot help, however, feeling the justice of the question asked by many of the papers in discussing the sentence, " How is it that so many other financial swindles clude the grasp

of the criminal law 9" Mr. Scinyler's book on Central Asia, and that of Captain Barnaby-the intrepid Life Guardsman who crossed the Khivan Desert-on the same subject, are to appear in October. Mr. Hepworth Dixon is writing a novel, the scene of which will be partly laid in the United States and the heroine of which will be a Southern girl. A novel from Hepworth Dixon's pen will be looked for with a good deal of curiosity, and by those who best know and most admire his litera., gifts, with some anxiety.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

TENOR OF THE ROYAL MESSAGE-MUCH LEGISLA-TION DURING THE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION-IMPORTANT SPEECH OF SIR CHARLES DILKE-UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

FRON AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Aug. 17 .- A session, in many respects remarkable, in some respects even unique, is that which was formally closed on Tucsday by the reading of what purported to be a message from the Queen in the presence of about 50 members of both Houses assembled for the purpose in the House of Lords. It had a brilliant beginning, so far as exterior pageantry and promises go, and in one respect it has had a conspicuous ending, as it has seen the absorption of Benjamin Disraeli in the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the more than probable ending of a brilliant career. So far as the session, however, is concerned, it might as well have been over a fortnight ago, for since the early struggle on the Education bill there have been none but official members present, and the business of the country had been conducted by less than a score of persons. Had any one been so mischievously disposed, he might have put a summary end to the session by moving a count of the House every time it met or was supposed to meet. And yet in its dying hours more real work was got through than had been accomplished-the vo ing of money apart -in all the previous part of the session. business affecting domestic politics, all the new acts bearing upon the internal affairs of the country were brought in by the Government, which have been passed since Whitsunday, and more than half of those for which the Ministry takes credit in the Royal message in the last four or five weeks. Her Majesty is made to say: "I regret that the pressure of other business has prevented the completion of your labors upon several measures of much importance," and the catalogue of these ha an ominous look. But there was one paragraph in the Royal message that many read with hope-hope which unhappily has not been realized-and that was one referring to the disturbances in the Turkish Empire. The words "Should a favorable opportunity present itself, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties,' were heralded not merely as an empty, meaningless phrase, but as an indication that something had been done or was about to be done " for the purpos of mediation between the contending parties." The spirit in which these negotiations were undertaken depends entirely upon who for the moment had the supremacy in the Cabinet-Lord Derby or Mr. Disraeli. As they appear to have failed, it was most likely the latter. It would be interesting really to know how far the rumor is true that Mr. Disraeli, when he goes up to the Peers, intends to pay greater attention to foreign affairs, and how far, if it is, it means an elbowing out of Lord Derby. If the Royal message possesses any interest at all, it is in those portions which have regard to foreign affairs, and more especially those which have reference to the East. But whatever the retrospect, or whatever the prospect, the session is over; London is once more empty-or as empty as it ever is-and both ministers and legislators have joined the crowds of holiday-makers on the moors, the continent, or in crossing the Atlantic.

The first speech of the recess was one delivered, before the recess was four hours old, by Sir Charles Dilke, and for more reasons than one this has attracted, even at this moment, when every one is sick of the very name of politics, a great deal of attention. Sir Charles Dilke is very rapidly gaining ground both in and out of Parliament, but he is just He is one of the leaders-or at all events he is credited with being one-of a movement among the Radicals who sit below the gangway for more combined and effective action to secure a hearing for their views. Some have gone so far as to designate it as a new or independent Liberal party. The existence of any independent party has been depied, and the desire to act in any way contrary to the wishes or interests of the official portion of the Liberal party is repudiated. Be this as it may, the extreme wing of the party have of late set an example in the direction of combined action which might be followed with great advantage by those higher in authority in the councils of the Liberal party. Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, Mr.

by those higher in authority in the councils of the Laberal party. Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Chamberlain, the newly-elected member for Birmingham, are among those who are described as leaders of this new or advanced party, and accordingly Sir Charles Dilke's speech at Notting Hill on Tuesday night has come in for more attention than just now it would have otherwise received. I need not say that his remarks were pungent and caustic, that they were enigrammatic and witty, and that his views of the Government were tolerably freely expressed.

A large portion of the speech was, of course, devoted to affairs in the East, and this portion especially has commanded public attention. Sir Charles Dilke throws aside all prejudices on this question. He strikes out a new path for a radical politician, and one which is thoroughly original and characteristic of him. He does not confine his censures to one party in the struggles now going on in Turkey, and he sees emphatically two sides to the question. Even in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities, though unsparing in his denunciation of the Turks, he did not give all his sympathy to the other side. While rading themselves Christians, the Servians neglected the first duties of a Christian, and declined to tolerate any form of religion but that of the Greek Church; so far, indeed, was the intolerance carried that the Roman Catholics preferred the Turks, Sir Charles spoke of the barbarism of the carried that the Roman Cathones preferred the Turks to the Servians. Though, on the whole, English Liberal opinion holds that the future of these countries cannot rest permanently with the Turks, Sir Charles spoke of the barbarism of the Moutenegrius and the intolerance and corruption of the Servians in a manner which leaves it a matter of doubt whether he has a greater liking for a Moslem or a Slave. On the greater and more general question Sir Charles was equally liberal and broad. He devoted much attention to the perplexing question of "What is to be done with the Turk?" It was easier said than done to drive him out of Europe, said Sir Charles, and the real question to his mind was not so much how bad the present Government of the Turks was, but what better government could be set up in its place. To aid the present movement was to play into the hands of Russia, who, in his opinion, had got up the insurrection in Bosnia, and that she had countenanced if not suggested the advance upon Turkey by Servia. He has a very poor opinion of Ignatieff, whom he calls an unscrupulous agent. Lord Derby merits a large share of Sir Charles Diike's disapproval. He had no confidence in him, and on all or nearly all the questions of external policy of the year he had blundered—among them the extradition question. The speech occupies three columns of The Times, and has been editorially noticed by several of the London papers.

Another attempt to swim across the English Channel has ended in failure, and very nearly in the death of the venturer. It is just twelve months ago since Webb showed that it was possible for a man under certain conditions to accomplish the feat, but that it was more than probable that any one else would not succeed, even though they were as strong and as vigorous in health as he. The would-be here in the present case was a man named Cavill, who entered the water off Dover Pier at midnight on Monday, and who was taken out quite unconscious, and as nearly as possible dead, just twelve hours

entered the water off Dover Fig. Monday, and who was taken out quite meons and as nearly as possible dead, just twelve after, some miles from the French coast, which was the state of the coast, who was the state of the coast o himself a good long-distance swim-og swam from London Bridge to cooking of the accounts, which, circumstances, it is important to remember, were the only ones which brought him within the pale of the law. There were many hard cases of poor people who had lost their all, and widows who were left penniless. as

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SOCIAL STRUGGLES.

THE ANCIENT NOBILITY'S EXCLUSIVENESS-MAD-RIAGES WITH THE BOURGEOIS CLASS-THE NEW SOCIAL STRATA-REACTIONARY ATTEMPTS. [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 15 .- The social system governing marriage calls new for particular attention. Until the Second Empire, "Society" meant in France only the noblesse and those who were admitted to court. The first Napoleon did all he possibly could to keep to this tradition, and when he made the sons of village innkeepers dukes and counts he encouraged their separation from the untitled or bourgeois classes. With the Restoration the old condition of things came back, with one little modification derived from English habits-namely, the fact that political distinction put a man on almost absolute equality with the old families of the Faubourg St. Germain. But the commercial and industrial classes, properly so-called middle class, was cut off as before from any possible communication with the sacred community called "Society."

When Louis Philippe's limited monarchy was established there was a new phase to be observed in the social constitution of France. There were two "Societies," the Jacobite and the Whig. The Faubourg St. Germain could no longer be said to rule supreme or to constitute entirely the so-called "Society" of France, for some of its members had gone over to the new order of things. Besides which the Faubourg St. Germain chose to retire into its tent and shut itself up. With such centers as the Broglies, d'Haussonvilles, Molés, Lafayettes, and many others, the July monarchy was able to constitute a "Society" of its own, but with two exceptions it was every bit as exclusive and prejudiced as the other. The two exceptions were that it was politically liberal (Whig), and that it was not in the slightest degree clerical. The greed for money had not predominated over everything. No great fortunes had yet been made that by their lavish luxury drew all eyes toward till the Empire of Napoleon III., "Society" in France meant the concentration of all political or social significance in the hands of a small number of persons, from communion with whom were absolutely shut out the mere moneygetting or essentially middle classes. Fortunehunting had gone on all the same, but with some restrictions. Families bartered their sons for money perhaps even more cynically than now, but a certain 'standing" was from time to time required in the bride, or else, when it was a mere question of sacrificing a name for coin, it was stipulated that the bride should know her own people no more. She

was to be adopted, her family were ignored. Now this state of affairs kept the middle class as distinct as ever from the upper, as it was termed. and on the contrary did not allow the old hostility of '89 to die out. As many an event proved, there did still exist in France a strong, sensible, welleducated bourgeoisic, from whom you might expect support against mere mundane frivolity, or baseness, or bigotry. There was in France a modern-minded middle class working hard, deserving, and convinced that a country can only be free and honored by the individual worth and integrity of the toilers, whatever their sphere. This bourgeoisie feared no Jesuit, and despised sincerely the useless emptiness of the

mere noblesse. But this ceased with the Empire of Napoleon III., because more money became then the consecrating medium. Gold (no matter how won) was the fons honoris. From this hour the bourgeois mothers bargained for aristocratic sons-in-law at a lower price. They gave readily their money bags, and even more readily than before their daughters' chances of happiness-but they bargained for themselves as well as their daughters. The "family" was to be admitted; and they gained their point. So long as there was money enough to pay (in hard cash) for the son, no matter by what means that cash was obtained, the family producing said cash was welcomed together with the bride. This it is which has corrupted and destroyed the middle class in France. By subserviency, by hypocrisy, the middle class can nowwhich it could not heretofore-purchase a brilliant status in the world of fashion. And it has become universally subservient and hypocritical. The consecrating medium is Clericalism. The Jesuits are the fons konoris; they are the Crown, and they create Peers and Peeresses!

I am quite aware that it will be argued that by this fusion, no matter how brought about, the neces sary advance toward the social liberality of modern times is secured. It is possible that such may be the result 15 years hence, and the rising generation may in truth be the better for all this; but for the moment it has been the cause of all that has so threatened this country since the peace in '71. The of M. Thiers on the 24th of May, the establishment of the famous Gouvernement de combat, the attempt at a Legitimist Restoration, the pilgrimages to miraculous shrines, the oppressive Ordre moral"-all this was made feasible by the corruption and unworthiness of the bourgeoisie, who, even mere than the mere noblesse, had grown to worship priests and gendarmes, and to believe in nothing save obscurantism and armed force.

This it is which has really lain at the bottom of all we have witnessed the last three or four years. This also will explain to you the tremendous noise made about the words, "new social strata." These words struck at a truth. When Gambetta first used them at Grenoble at the end of 1872, he did so without intent to raise any commotion; he stated what was and what he knew to be a fact. was a fact that unless a class of hard-working, modern-minded, capable and honest men were to be found somewhere and employed in the governing work, the country could not be saved. But Gambetta, like many others, was not aware of how wide spread would be the alarm at and resistance to these rising denizens of the modern world. From the hour when he pronounced the term nouvelles couches ociales, the war flamed forth; it had smoldered till then. This was followed by the first fimid reactionary attempts, the determination to avoid the mention of the Republic. Retaliation for this lay in the Barodet election, which led to the downfall of M. Thiers, the Septennate, and all those dire mistakes committed by Messrs, de Broglie and Buffet, which in the end have luckily landed France in the present Republic. But nothing of all this would have happened had the nation not lost all support from what was once its mainstay-from its Liberal, staneh, hard working, honest, middle classes.

We go down at once two steps, and come to is termed in England the lower middle class; to the sons of the very small tradesman or of the village apothecary or schoolmaster, to the men who must work if they would hve, and who, with the fearful competition opening on all sides, cannot afford to do anything less than their very utmost and best. With this, which is in countries like France and England the largest part of the population, you come of course to a wide dissemination of as healthy and liberal spirit throughout the land, but you may conceive to what a desperate struggle you also come with the elements of what are termed "constituted society." These "elements," as I have shown you, are now in France composed not only of the highly born, but of the merely wealthy, of the rich-producing class; that is, of the big bourgeois, who are immediately above the nouvelles couches sociales, and hate them from the fact of the close contact more bitterly than do the social groups more separated from them. Here it is that the war has broken forth; on one side are the small number of really ancient families, resting on the small country gentlemen, the gentilshommes campagnards (the out and out worst and most useless portion of society), and upon the very considerable mass of the wealthy traders, manufacturers, industrials, bankers, etc., more reactionary and more elerical than the whole noblesse put together; on the other side are the noucelles conches sociales, which I can really find no better name for than the workers of the modern world, the vast anonymous forces of the present age, the indiscriminate crowd of equals who must deserve or die.

All this taken into consideration, you may perhaps understand what makes the extraordinary strength of clericalism in France. It seems almost incredible that a nation which had nower sufficient to produce

the great Revolution of 1789-93 should, at the end of little more than haif a century (namely, little over two generations) degenerate into a priest-ridden, miracle-believing community, rebellious to have tried to establish, is a double one-firstly, the 'community" has not all been really deteriorated, is it might seem from the retrograde majorities of the last four years; and it is only the apparent (or so-called governing) classes that have submitted to the infection; and secondly, these apparent portions of the community are so much more numerous than they were sixty, fifty, or even twenty years ago, that they not only seem to represent the majority of the nation, but when you resolutely set them on one side, you must be prepared to accept in their stead the enormous anonymous mass of men who have no "stake in the country," as it is termed, and who in no Old World European country have as yet ever constituted the "governing classes."

The Jesuits, having to dispose of the consecrating power in French society at the present time, have, through their vanity, corrupted the hitherto liberal and intelligent bourgeois class wholesale-so that there is no solid substratum on which to rest for resistance to the frivolities and fatal narrowness of the old aristocratic element. You must go down at quee to what old countries may be excused for cali-

ing the "Unknown." This is really what has been achieved by the late elections, and the Assembly does count such a preponderant mass of relatively young and thoroughly obscure members that one can understand the amazement, if not the terror, of the timid Conservatives.

M. Thiers amuses himself by saying to his friends with a sly smile: "Ils sont très gentils, ces petits jeunes gens-et pleins de déférence pour mo?' (they are as nice as possible, these young fellows-and full of deference for me).

But France is being practically governed by the new couches sociales, and you see now some of the reasons for the clerical and social reaction against them.

SUMMER IN ROME.

LETTER FROM T. ADOLPHUS TROLLUPE.

THE ITALIAN SENATE STILL SITTING TO AWAIT AC-TION OF THE LOWER HOUSE-SECRET VOTING AND ITS EVILS-PEOPLE LEAVING THE CITY FOR COUNTRY LIFE-SNORBISHNESS OF WOULD-BE FASHIONABLE PERSONS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ROME, Aug. 5 .- It is rather hard upon our Senators that they should be compelled to continue their sittings in the dog-days because the lower branch of the Legislature will not, as it easily might, dispatch the business which will need to be subsequently submitted to the Senate at an earlier date. This year the doctrine that noblesse oblige has been brought home to their worships with very considerable force of conviction. The most interesting topic, however, to which their protracted sittings have given rise has been due, not to the Senatorial wisdom with which their discussions have illustrated any of the matters brought before them, but simply to a strange and unexplained error which occurred in the voting of the law respecting the punti franchi, an arrangement proposed by the Government for the purpose of providing commerce with the facilities which it enjoys in England under the system of bonded warehouses. The system is not altogether analogous to the En glish one, and the opponents of the measure, who had been supporters of Signor Minghetti's late Government, had little difficulty in showing that it was open to very serious objections which do not apply to the English bonded warehouses, especially the absence of governmental control, and consequently of knowledge on the part of the Government of the amount of goods which enter. More interesting than the discussion upon this point, however, was the accident (if accident it were) which took place at the voting. The votes were equal, and it thus became competent for the President to give his casting vote in favor of the measure. But the number of balls in the uros was not equal to that of the Senators present! What was to be thought of this? And, above all, what was to be done? Was the votation to be considered void, or not? Eventually it was decided that it must be so considered. But the controversy to which the incident gave rise is still going on, and has brought to the front some considerations of a more important nature than any result of the discussion on the punti franchi can be. The reader is probably aware that in the Italian Parliament all voting of particular clauses of a bill, or of amendments proposed in the course of discussion, is done openly, either by sitting and rising, or by roll-call, with viva roce answer of "Yes" or "No" by each member. But for the final passing of a measure in its entirety, the law provides that the voting shall the President's chair, and each member drops a black or a white ball into the arns, without its being possible that any human being should know how he

has voted.

The law appears to me to be in all respects, and from every point of view, an unfortunate one; and circumstances have recently arisen that have had the effect of leading many of the more thoughtful of the public men in Italy to the same opinion. It is not long since a very important measure—that of the late Prime Minister, for enacting the nullity of legal deeds which had not been stamped at the time of execution-was voted piecemeal, a majority of the Chamber voting openly for every one of the clauses of it. But when the bill was to be voted on in its entirety-a process which, after the previous voting, ought to have been a mere formality and foregone conclusion-the secret vote of the Chamber rejected it! The explanation of the fact, in this case, was unfortunately not far to seek. The gist of the measure was to prevent the fraudulent evasion of a tax, which, as matters stood-and, thanks to that corrupt secret vote, still stand -was very largely evaded. The rejection of the measure implied the avowed preference for a system under which fraud was easy to one under which it would have become impossible, or at least extremely difficult. And honorable members did not find themselves masters of a sufficient stock of cynical audacity to make this avowal openly. But they had no difficulty in doing so under the shelter of the se-eret ballot. Men who had voted openly in the face of day for every portion of the measure, voted secretly against the cutirety of it! Who the honorable gentlemen were who had been guilty of this ter giversation and this preference for fraud remained the inviolable secret of the voting urn. But the result has given rise to grave doubts in many minds as to the desirablility of continuing the practice of secret voting. It is beginning to be felt that it robs free institutions, constitutional government, and parliamentary practice of the most valuable portion of the lesson these things are so admirably adapted to teach the Italians, who have so much need of such schooling. The practice of giving a concealed and secret vote is but too much in accordance with all the least satisfactory portions of the Italian character. It is calculated to foster and keep alive those very vices of character which three long centuries of despotism in Church and State have engendered. And it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the recent awkward accident in the Senate has been due to irregular practices springing out of the same faults of character. The case is not so bad a one; for the question to be decided was one fairly open to difference of opinion, and there had been no such previous decision by open voting as that which made the case in the Chamber, which has been alluded to so peculiarly disgraceful. Nevertheless, the system of secret voting has received another damaging The definitive placing of the Italian capital at

Rome has, among a host of more important consequences, had the odd result of transplanting a fashionable folly from the banks of the Thames to those of the Tiber. The joke against snobbish, would-be fashionable folks in London, who, not being able to accomplish an Autumnal emigration from town like their betters, put up the shutters of the windows toward the street, and condemn themselves to live in back rooms or in darkness, in order that they may be supposed to be out of town, is at old one. And now we are beginning to have the same thing at Rome! I suppose that to a certain

degree the same thing happened in the days of Horace. And it cannot be denied that there is much more real reason for quitting Rome in the Autumn than there is for leaving the smoky but healthy den, miracle-beneving community, rebendous to every form of Liberalism. The explanation, as I little village on the banks of the Thames. But it is have tried to establish is a double one—firstly, the a new thing that the wives and children of every little civil service employé or second-class trades-man must all go "to the waters," as they translate it from the aux laux of their neighbors. The "waters' are various in Italy-most of them analogous to those of Cheltenham in England. The most frequented perhaps are those of Montecatini, at the foot of the Apennine between Florence and Lucca. A more wretched, abominable sojourn it is hardly possible to imagine. It is terribly hot-far hotter than Rome (which, indeed, so far as mere suffering from heat is concerned, is perhaps the most agreeable of all the Italian cities to pass the Summer in). The accommodation is bad and insufficient beyond what any one who has not experienced it could believe. There is no sort of amusement or occupation of any kind. The dreadful straits to which the unhappy "fashionables" congregated in the miserable place are driven to get through their day may be inferred from the fact that large numbers of them may be seen strolling languidly down to the little readside station of the railway at each passage of a train for the sake of the momentary excitement of witnessing arrivals and watching-it must be supposed with feelings of intense envy-the departure of those who have accomplished their time of pargation! This is the main amusement of the place. There is not even the resource of looking forward to your dinner-otherwise than with feelings the reverse of exhilarating; for the fare is, with the most perfect uniformity, atrocious. Yet this is the place to which people who live comfortably in Rome think it necessary to come in the Summer and Autumn. The baths of Lucca are better-better in every way-not so hot, being more among the mountains, and in the midst of the chestnut woods, much prettier in point of scenery, and very much superior in accommodation of all kinds. But the English long ago took possession of this

very much superior in accommodation of all kinds. But the English long ago took possession of this place, and the Americans have of late years shared it with them. And Italians rarely go thither—it would be difficult to say why. It is not that Montecatini is any cheaper. Wretched as the accommodation is, it costs, I think, somewhat more, if anything, than the prices asked at the Bagni di Lucca. Turkeys, we are told, will not feed on the ground frequented by geese. And I can only suppose that it is for some similar cause that the Italians do not come to the baths of Lucca.

But some of those who find it absolutely necessary to leave Kome, do so under worse circumstances even than the frequenters of Montecatini. Montecatini is a long way from Rome. One may wish to be in the fashion, and yet not be able to accomplish, especially with all the domestic impedimenta, so long a journey. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to hide oneself in some of the wretched and uncivilized little towns among the hills that skirt the Campagna. Anything more terrible than a Summer spent under such circumstances could not easily be conceived. Yet hundreds do so hide themselves, and do so pass their Summer, in order that at their return to Rome they may be able to tell other blockheads as silly as thenselves that they have been "out of town." But the best of the joke is that those—I speak here mainly of English and Americans—who have remained in Rome during the Summer—and there are always a few of these—never fail to declare loudly, when their friends return at the beginning of the Winter, that we others, who have deserted the Eternal City during the Summer months, know nothing of the real charms of a life at Rome!

T. A. Trollops.

AMERICAN PROGRESS CONCEDED.

On the 14th inst. The London Times published a letter from Douglas Galton, in which he says shown in the recent returns of the Board of Trade—a de-cline especially noticeable in the exports to the United States, induces me to offer a few remarks upon the de-velopment of manufacturing industry in that country, which I had a favorable opportunity of observing dur-ing my recent visit to the Centennial Exhibition at Phila-delphia as one of the judges in the group for railway ap-pliances. The market decline in the British export trade, as hown in the recent returns of the Board of Trade—a de-

delphia as one of the Judges in the group for rainway appliances.

I last visited the United States in 1856. The progress made in the interval of 20 years is very marked. The stimulus afforded by the demands and expenditure on account of the war, assisted by the protective system which has been adopted, have developed and nursed every variety of manufacture, from from rails to Parisian fancy articles. The advocates of the protective policy say it should be called nationalism, not protective without discussing the wisdom of the protective policy, or how far it has been instrumental in aggravating the recent starnation of trade, it is certain that it has led to the erection of a large number of factories and of numerous iron and steel works, and to a rapid development of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the great increase in late years of the amount of coal raised. Thus, while the total amount of coal raised in the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the coal raised in the United States in 1874 was 50,000,000 tons, as compared with 125,000,000 raised in Great Britain. Of the coal thus raised in 1874 only about 500,000 tons was exported from the United States, of which about 400,000 tons was exported to the Domision of Canada. The coal fields of the United States cover an area of 196,000 miles; the coal is, in most cases, easily accessible; iron ore is abundant, both near the coal fields and elsewhere.

The rate of wages for unskilled labor varied in the works which I visited from 90 cents aday to \$1.20, continuous that the revent rate of exchange in our money

works which I visited from 90 cents a day to \$1.20, equivalent at the present rate of exchange in our money to 3s, 6d, or 4s, 7d. The wages of carpenters, joiners, blacksmitts, and fitters varied from as low as \$1.30 to \$2.75—1. c., in our money from 5s, 6d, to 10s, 6d. The biacksmitts, and litter's affect in the control of the case of the loss of the case in the case of machinery, guided by unskilled labor to an extent much exceeding that generally used in this country. Notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, I observed several new works in course of crection. Atthough there is not so large an amount of new railway in construction as was the case in 1872 and 1873, many lines are substituting steel for Iron rails. The rails now used in the United States are almost all being manufactured in that country, and it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply rails for the United States have attained, and the energy with which they work, make it manifest that not only can where they work make it manifest that not only can which they work, make it manifest that not only can which they work, make it manifest that not only can we no longer expect to obtain a market for our manufactured goods in the United States, but that we must be prepared to find the manufacturers of that country competing with us in every market to which we and they have access for all our principle manufactures, such as iron, cotton goods, &c. It is most important tract England should thoroughly appreciate its true postuen in this matter. The Centennial affords an mactures, such as Iron, cotton goods, we. It is most im-portant that England should thoroughly appreciate its true position in this matter. The Centennial affords an excellent opportunity for seeing the process of American industry, and for meeting the leading manufacturers, as well as the most prominent men o: all classes in the United States. I would, therefore, strongly urge all En-glishmen who can afford the time, especially those inter-ested in the political aspects of this question, to visit Palladeiphia.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY WITH SERVIA. Peris (Aug. 9) Correspondence of The London Standard.
Meanwhile, the state of public leching in
Reanwhile, the state of public leching in
an entertained that the Czar will be forced to take a
more active part in the Intervention than is consistent
with the general peace. Thus, for example, the Ruski more active part in the intervention than is consistent with the general peace. Thus, for example, the Ruskis Har openly calls on the Russian Government to put an end to all diplomatic subterfuge and take the Eastern question in hand. It says that it is the du, of Russia to make Greece and Roumania join Servia to overthrow the Turkish yoke. "In any case," adds the Russian print, "we are bound to exert all our strength to obtain the absolute deliverence of the rayais by the annexation of Rosnia to Servia, of Herzegovina to Mentenegro, of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece, and the formation of a separate Bulgariau state, composed of the remaining territories of the old kingdom of Bulgaria, with the exception of Constantinopic, which might for the norm-in the declared a neutral port." By the side of these excitations of the Russian press accounts of public subscriptions for the Servians reach as from all parts of the Empire. Even Government employés are allowed to demonstrate their hostility to Turkey. Thus the clerks employed in the offices of the Russian Minister of Justice have resolved to set apart one per cent of their salaries to ald the Servians. Surgeons' assistants and beds have also been sent by a Russian seciety to the Servian head-quarters. In short, Russian sympathy with the insur-ject vassals of the Fortch has been increased rather than diminished by the Servian defeats, and how that media. also been sent by a Russian seciety to the Servian head-quarters. In short, Russian sympathy with the insur-gent vassals of the Porte has been increased rather than diminished by the Servian defeats, and now that media-tion is taked of the people of Russia are determined to do all they can to force their Government to take ener-getic action in favor of the Slav populations. The corre-spondent of the Kepublique Française confirms this alarming picture. He says Russia was never so deeply or unanimously moved as she is at the present moment. The cause of Servia has become almost a national one, and an armed intervention is very probable.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The circumstances which made the Berlin Conference a failure remain exactly the same. Diplomacy is divided into two camps, if not into three, and the differences exist to-day as in the past. Moreover, in order to be a mediator one must be impartial, and there is not one of the Great Powers that can claim to be absolutely disinterested. England has pronounced openly in favor of the Turks; Russia has shown that her sympatines are wholly with the Servians; Austria now has hard work keeping her Magyar populations from making an attack upon the Slaves; and Germany is too closely allied to England to permit her court, whose sympathies are with kussia, to take any sort of action in the matter. Italy and France remain, but there are potent reasons why neither should wish to interfere, not between the servians and the Turks, but between the interested spectators whose pussions have been so strongly aroused by this straggic. Apparently, therefore, the war must go on until one party or the other, by force of arms, shall have conquered the right to dictate the terms of peace. Although things do look bad for the Servians at this moment, there is no reason for despair. They have taken up some admirable positions in the interior, and if they can get up a little patriotic fervor in favor of war, they may yet carry the war through more than one campaigu. Delay may be most valuable to them, for there is no telling to what financial straits the

SUMMER LEISURE.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL CAMP MEETING-BAPTISTS FOLLOWING THE METHODISTS' RXAM-PLE-ATTRACTIONS OF OAK BLUFFS-A MODEL

(PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
OAK BLUFFS, Aug. 20.—The pleasures of the ast two days have marked the end of all public festivity here for ten days to come, for the yearly camp meeting of the Methodists begins to-day. During the week of devotion the influence of the meeting, aided by the strong arm of the law, is able to hush all discordant sounds outside the fence which hedges in the me and make the gayer throngs outside respectits services. The appearance of the grounds has changed very much in the forty-one years since the first meeting was held here in this same month. Only nine tents were pitched the first year—large tents, capable of sheltering a whole congregation. Some of these first shelters still remain orming a half circle around the great meeting tent, and looking very ungainly by the side of the neat little cot tages that now fill the grove. At first a week was enough of the discomforts of crowded existence in the society tents. Now the comforts of home and many of the luxuries, too, can be enjoyed, and for weeks before and after the annual meeting the followers of the first worshipers are content to remain here. Camp meeting this year has drawn the usual number

dants, the larger portion from societies within a radius of 100 miles, while many are from more rem parts of the country. The cottages and tents, over 700 in number, are most of them occupied, and the gathering, if it follows its usual course, will increase daily until a week from to-day-camp-meeting Suuday it is called when there are usually from 25,000 to 30,000 people present. All the Methodist ministers within the limits of attraction are or will be here, for they will have no congregations at home to need their ministry. the clergymen renowned in the denomination are expected here. Bishop Haven has just gone away, after a brief stay, preparatory to his Episcopal visit to Africa in October. Bishop Foster will certainly be among the attendants. The Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss of University is here, and will take part in the services. The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn will deliver the sermon on camp-meeting Sunday. He has been here for some time and has been visiting all the neighboring places of resort. Among others expected are the Rev. Dr. L. T. Townsend of Boston, the author of "Credo and the Sword and the Garment," and the Rev. William Taylor, known as an evangelical missionary abroad. Until to day no public meetings have been held; the cottagers, however, hold frequent devotional exercises, and at even ing hymns and songs of a kindred nature are heard from many parts of the grounds. During the daytime the camp ground proper is very quiet before the meeting be gins. The cottages, some of them miniature represents tions of the more pretentious Summer residences at Newport, are thrown open and the occupants sit in their diminutive parlors reading or writing or engaged in some other avocation in a sort of half privacy that is a very pleasant sight to the passer-by. In many places under the scrubby, twisted oak trees-few trees grow here—groups of croquet players gather. No business is transacted on the grounds except at the half dozen eating-houses which are allowed to minister to the appetites of the visitors, at the necessary post-office, and at one or two curiosity and picture stores which seem to have crept in unbeknown to the authorities and almost seem out of place.

The Methodists are not alone here now. Another de

nomination has found out that there is spiritual profit as well as picasure to be found in out-door services. Separated from the Methodist grounds by a long, shallow pond is another grove belonging to the Vineyard Grove Association. Some cottages have been built here, too and several members of a Baptist society, after a visit talked among themselves, and then with their paster, and then concluded to hold a camp meeting of their own Pollowing the example of the older organization, the Baptist Vineyard Association was formed, and the first out-door meeting was held last year with great It began Aug. 12, this year, and ended Most of the leading members are from to-day. Boston, although one of the directors, Smith Sheldon, is from New-York. Every day has been devoted to the consideration of some special topic, as "The Holy Spirit," "The Word," "Revival Work," and sunitar subjects. Among the clerkymen who have taken part are the Rev. Dr. J. Spencer Kennard and the Rev. Dr. Sam' son of New-York, the Rev. A. M. Sanders of Yonkers, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Raymond of Vassar College. This camp meeting, which is a novelty and an experiment among the Baptiste, has met with a success which, it is thought, justifies its permanent establishment.

WATERING PLACE LIFE OUTSIDE. Oak Bluffs, as a Summer resort, has now an established name. It has grown up with almost the mushroom-like rapidity of some Western cities. Around the camp ground gate are many of the small cottages that are so numerous within the walls, but as the restraint and sim plicity of the camp ground grows less with the increasing plicity of the camp ground grows less with the increasing distance from its source, so these Summer play-houses grow larger and become really imposing in size and elegance. Wide avenues, some of them paved with concrete, wind irregularly around, dignified with such manes as Kennebec, Narragansett, Samoset, Tuckermuck, Penacook, and Canonicus—all old Indian names. A. S. Barues and Dr. Henry A. Tucker of Brooklyn, Newton Carpenter, John M. Crauc, Charles C. Hine, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Charles Nash, Cuarles L. Norton, the Rev. John J. George G. Mrs. Henrictta P. Sprague, and Dr. George G.

cook, and Canonicus—all old Indian names. A. S. Barnes and Dr. Henry A. Tucker of Brooklyn, Newton Carpenter, John M. Crane, Charles C. Hine, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Charles Nash, Coarles L. Norton, the Rev. John J. Roberts, Mrs. Henricita P. Sprague, and Dr. George G. Wheelock of New-York, Nowton Cace and John E. Eldridge of Hartford, Clark Fisher of Trenton, with many prominent residents of Boston, New-Bedford, Providence, and Worcester, have cottaces here. A small church, open to ministers of any denomination, has recently been oullt. Visits to the camp ground of course are the chief attraction to transient visitors. In the case of the cottacers, the sociable nature of the life here prevents any duliness. Social parties are frequent. Croquet is as much a feature outside as inside the camp ground. Every pleasant day at noon the boach is coveted with bathers, and at the little pier there are always plenty of boats for fishing and sailing parposes. So there would be no dearth of smusement, even if was not for that resert, which seems to be the favorite method of spending idle hours—watching the arrival and departure of the steamboats.

The Soa View House has a wide balcony extending all around it and over the arched passage to the pier, forming a continuation of the plank walk which stretches along the bird for nearly a mile. On this balcony there is always a throng of people, which, when the boats come or go, swell into a crowd, and presents a very gay, animated scene from the boat's deek. Except during camp-meeting time a band is stationed here, and adds to the pleasure. This balcony and the plank walk is also a favored plane on pleasant evenings, for monolicht stroils and quiet firtations. The Sea Yiew is the chief hotel here, and enjoys the advantages of close proximity to the boats, an attractive extentor, and modern improvements. It is always full, and for the last week the proprietor, H. M. Brownell, has been obliged to decline requests for accommodation sent three or four days in advance of intended visits. A

Friday was another day of pleasure here. Katama is a little budding Summer place, about 15 minutes' ride on a very narrow gauge railroad from Oak Bluffs. It is stunces deptember gale filled one end with sand, which forms Edgartown harbor, and is celebrated for the clams which grow on its shores. It is within sight and hearing of the ocean, only three-quarters of a mile away, which a branch of the railroad brings within easy reach. It consists of a picturesque hotel, Mattakeest Lodge, and a few cottages. The hotel, belonging to the proprietor of the Soa View, is only the nucleus of a collection of clam-bake houses, amusement halis, ten-pin alleys, and other pleusure places, and is a great resort for pleasure parties. Friday a clambake of unusual proportions was arranged, and the entire City Goven ment of New Bedford, from the Mayor to messenger, was natted. All the members left Menohasset, bringing with them Hill's brass band their homes and came of Oak Bluffs by the steamboat their homes and came of Oak Bluffs by the steamboat delay of nearly an hour, while waiting for transportation so Kutama, as an extra train was needed on account of the numbers desiring to attend the clambake. Arrivag at their destination, the visitors were allowed. Arrivag at their destination, the visitors were allowed a short time to rest or wander upon the shore, and were them marshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the large hall where the bake was gyradmarshaled into the lar famous September gale filled one end with sand, which